Amusements Tu-Day. American Institute - Porty-righth National Exhibition American Institute - Orly eight and machine in Broadway Opers House - Finaire. Matines. Daly's Theatre-Wives. Matines. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Dame Text. Matines. Grand Opers House-Ottolin. Matines. Baverly's Theatre-The Octorom. Matines. Kaster & Blat's Garden-Concert New York Aquarions Great Attractions. Matines. New York Circus-128 and 130 Browdway. Matines. Athle's torden Engantment, Matines.
Park Theatre-Fritz in Ireland. Matthes.

Tony Puntor's Theater-Variety, Matiner. Inten Square Cheater-French Plate, Matines. Wallack's Theatre-Our Girls Matines

### Grant's Only Chance a Sectional Issue

We do not suppose that any close observer of Gen. GRANT's whole public career entertains the least doubt that the President of eight years ardently desires to be President four, eight, sixteen, twenty years longerto be President from and after March 4, 1881, for and during the remainder of his natural life. The pretexts by which it has been attempted to cover up his inordinate ambition are too flimsy and transparent to deceive any but the careless or the wilfully blind.

Of late it has been made clearly apparent that Gen. Grant's determined plan of campaign includes the acquisition to his suport of some portion of the Southern States All his recent conduct indicates this. He not only exhibits particular satisfaction at the receipt of any attentions from former secessionists, but he has more than once expressed sentiments toward the South in striking contrast with the recent speeches of CONKLING, SHER-MAN, and BLAINE. He declares that It is our duty to avoid all bitterness on the part of sections. He solmenly pledges himself, in whatever situation he may be placed in the future-and this can refer to nothing on earth but the Presidency, and shows how that is in his mind-he will be for those things, and only those which will allay all bitterness of the past-all sectional animos-Ities. And this message he takes special

pains to send to the South. There is room for a good deal of doubt whether an accession of Southern and secession support would result in any real augmentation of Gen. Grant's strength. If, as be now ardently maintains, there is no longer any reason for sectional feeling, then there is not the slightest reason for electing him President again. The wholesome and time-honored objection to a third term may have fall sway. If the Southern door is really opened to Gen. GRANT, he will only make his exit through that opening.

#### How Bismarck Treats Alsace-Lorraine.

The creation of a separate executive government under Gen. MANTEUFEL for Alsace-Lorraine has naturally drawn attention to the state of things in those provinces under German domination. It is now about nine years since BISMARCK undertook to reincorporate these long amputated districts of the German Fatherland, and we may find it interesting to review his methods of optration and their measure of success.

In estimating what BISMARCK has had to

overcome and to what extent his policy has been sagacious and effectual, we must bear In mind that the passionate devotion to France exhibited by these provinces in repent years was largely the outgrowth of the Franco-German war. The Gallieizing process which began in Alsace soon after the peace of Westphalia, encountered stubborn obstacles, and was by no means complete at the end of two centuries. When GOETHE visited Strasburg in 1770, he found that the city and its environs had preserved their German character intact, and that the sympathy of its people was entirely with Germany. Throughout the French literature of the Restoration and of Louis Philtppe, and notably in the novels of Balzac. we see the Alsatian and Lorrainer depicted as the types of the illiterate, vulgar, and outlandish provincial, more Teutonic than Parislan in notions, prejudices, and ways. This contemptuous attitude was not calculated to attach the natives of the frontier. No provincial capital resented with more bitterness than did Strasburg the centralizing efforts of the Second Empire. As late as 1866, Gen. DUCROT reported that Prussian agents were bestirring themselves among the Protestants, who, he pointed out, were numerous in Alsace, and much less French than was generally supposed. These Protestants, he continued, were the sons and grandsons of the men who, in 1815, desired that Alsace should be German again, and sent deputations to the enemy's camp to say so. The statement receives striking confirmation from a despatch found unopened at the Tuileries after the downfall of the Emptre, In which the Prefect of Strasburg deplaces that the Protestants at the outbreak of the war made common cause with the Prossians. The feeling, however, thus attested in a portion of the people soon gave way to opposite sentiments. What sympathy had existed in Alsace for Germany seemed to vanish amid the painful incidents of the campaign, the bombardment of Strasburg especially being reckoned a piece of cruelty wholly needless, and therefore impossible to forgive. Accordingly, when the German Govern-

ment, at the end of 1871, tried to persuade the old magistracy, familiar with Alsatian laws and customs, to continue the exercise of their functions, it met with almost universal refusal. So, too, when the new provinces were asked to elect municipal officers, a secret society known as the Alsatian League sprang up and advocated a policy of total political abstention, with such effect that an average of only about one-twentieth of the electors went to the polls. The hostility of the population was further aggravated by the harsh measure which compelled every pitizen to accept publicly the new order of things, and with it the duty of serving in the German army, or to leave the country. The astonishing exodus which took place by reason of this law in 1872, and the frightful suffering entailed on many of the emigrants, are fresh in the public mind. A cautious estimate puts the less of population sustained by Alsace at about 100,000 persons, and that of Lorraine at 5,000. Of individual towns, Mühlhausen and Metz seem to have suffered most, a circumstance which explains the trigid reception lately encountered by Gen. MANTEUFEL in the latter city.

Among those who consented to vote at all in the elections for the Reichstag in 1874 there were two parties, viz., the Autonomists, who meant to claim in the German Parliament self-government for Alsace-Lorraine, and the Protesters, who resolved to take no share in the councils of Germany, and to ask for nothing less than restoration to France. Through their alliance with the Ultramoutane interest the protesting party was successful, but itself split in the esting on the question of repudiating the

ble Deputies went home. The others tacitly recognized the existing regime by complaining of the persecution of the Church and the reconstruction of the schools, but although their resolutions were supported by Herr Windhoust and his powerful following, they were defeated by large majorities. In the election for 1877 the Autonomists were victorious in lower Alsace, where Protestantism is strong, and since that date have made such gains over the protesting or abstaining party, that BISMARCK has thought it well to lend them a kind of official countenance, and to aid them in securing a dominant position by acceding to their wishes. The claim of self-government has therefore been substantially allowed, and, for the present, the two provinces will be administered, not from Berlin, but from

Strasburg and Metz. Meanwhile the Germanizing instrument which had proved so effective against the Danes in Lower Schleswig was applied with equal energy and rigor in Alsace-Lorraine. As early as 1871 a law was passed making attendance in schools compulsory, and in the next year the salaries of all teachers were raised fifty per cent., while a normal school was founded for future instructors Moreover, every school master and mistress was obliged to pass a public examination, and obtain an official certificate—a measure equivalent to forcing their wholesale resignation. These educational agencies are supplemented by analogous regulations in the matter of language. Since 1871 all school teaching has been in German, except where French was exclusively or overwhelmingly the popular speech, and, even in the latter districts, live hours in every week are allotted to instruction in the German tongue. In the German neighborhoods since 1873 French has been discontinued, even as an accessory, except in schools of a high grade. Again, the University of Strasburg has undergone a like Germanization, and in this case the change has been commended to local pride by munificent donations and endowments. We need not say that German has been made the exclusive language of courts of justice, as well as in all other branches of the civil administration. Bis-MARCE has by no means overlooked the press, all newspapers printed in the German idiom being assisted in divers open or secret ways, while those published in the

ance and discouragement. On the whole, it is acknowledged by im partial observers that although the problem presented in Alsace-Lorraine has not yet been solved, nor will be, probably, in less than a generation, no insignificant progress has been made toward a solution. Considering that the worst blunder of the Second Empire was its refusal to recognize the legitimate aspirations of these prov inces to self-government, it is thought that BISMARCK has evinced uncommon astuteness in granting them local independence By this step he has secured the cooperation of a strong party whose interest it becomes to foster loyalty to Germany in all imperial concerns. Nor is it to be forgotten that the compromise effected between the Chancellor and the Vatican, by withdrawing from the protesting party much of its Ultramontane support, will tend to weaken the intractable element and thin the ranks of the French sympathizers in Alsace-Lorraine.

French tongue encounter constant annoy-

### Jay Gould's Newspaper Tricks.

Mr. JAY GOULD, having pocketed the gains of his great bear operation, has no further use for the stock-jobbing services of his Tribune just now, and so it is left free to try to work up a reputation of another sort. The Trilogic had often before exhibited its true purpose as the organ of the stock gambler, but it never showed its hand so unmistakably as last week, when it helped its proprietor to win back all the money he had expended to make himself the successor of HORACE GREELEY.

The exposure of its real objects has at last driven the Tribune to a sort of defence, which, however, is neither dexterous in its composition nor successful in hiding its untruth and hypocrisy from people of ordinary intelligence who know anything about Wall street affairs during the last few weeks

This is what the Tribune of vesterday says in reply to the journals which had little difficulty in discovering the game it was playing for the benefit of Mr. GOULD, its proprietor:

"Really the Hartford Courant ought to know better that o be misled by the spitcial clamor of the New York papers that were beaten on the news about the late New York Central negotiation. They are only letting them-selves down easily. It was trying, to miss all news of the largest offer to sell railway stock ever made by a single owner-an offer that had been reduced to writing and kept open till some of the heaviest bankers in New York and London were enlisted in the scheme. Mr Varbensuri's a good-natured man, and if it will be an ensolation to them he will undoubtedly show them the

This silly stuff is simply untrue. JAY Gotlp's newspaper did not beat the other journals on " the news about the late New York Central negotiation." The story of the transaction, substantially as the Tribone gave it last Friday with such a flourish of trumpets, was printed in THE SUN as long ago as the 5th of this month as a Wall street and club rumor. The difference be tween the Tribune and THE SUN was that while we gave it at the time it first was circulated as a piece of interesting gossin. upon which people could put their own valuation, JAY GOULD's newspaper kept it until the moment when its publication would best serve the stock-gambling interests of Mr GOULD. Then it put the story forth in such a way as to give it an appearance of official sanction, and helped to produce the heavy fall in stocks which occurred last Friday. and out of which Mr. GOULD and his confederates made a vast fortune.

Mr. GOULD knew very well on the 5th of this month whether there was any truth in the rumored negotiation. If it was taking place, he was one of the parties to it; and doubtless the stories were started by him and his associates. He could have given the news nearly three weeks ago, and confirmed or exploded the rumer, if his idea of the true function of a journal was that of the publication of early and correct information. But that is not his idea of the Tribunc. His idea is that his paper's news and opinions shall be subordinated to his stock-gambling operations, and he takes pains to see that they are kept in that see

ondary place. If anybody knew all about the matter, he did; and yet he let out only such mysterious | alone. hints as would produce the result on the stock market which he was after. It makes no difference whether the story was true or false. The use of it last Friday by the Tribune, whose master was one of those most concerned in the rumored transaction, was a disgrace to the newspaper business and

an outrage on the public. JAY GOULD's newspaper of yesterday also publishes a prospectus of the great things it is going to do in 1880, with a view of inducing people to buy and read it. It says nothing about its stock-jobbing intentions, last it does say this:

" It secured, and means to retain it (its circulation), by becoming the medium of the best thought and the voice of the less consciouse of the time, by keeping abreast of minoration, and some of the most intracta- | ing at sides, appealing atwars to the best intelligence |

and the purest morality, and refusing to enter to the

This is very fine; but unless they wish to be cheated out of their money, we advise the representatives of the "best intelligence and the purest morality" to be on their guard against the stock-jobbing tricks of JAY GOULD'S newspaper. While "keeping abreast of the highest progress," it does not neglect to keep an eye open for its proprie tor's stock-gambling interests; and he is a shark who has an appetite for gudgeons which is insatiable. People may be neither vile nor ignorant, and yet they may be caught by an insinuating sharper and made to play the part of fools.

JAY GOULD may talk about "keeping abreast of the highest progress," but what hose really pushing forward for is money and financial power, and he would get them even if he had to sacrifice the fortune of every reader of his Tribune to accomplish his object.

Boom! Bah, what a word!

tirely out of order.

A respected correspondent in Indiana nom inates a ticket for 1880 as follows:

For President-Horatio SETHOUR. For Vice-President-James D. Williams. This combination has one fatal defect: There is no earthly power that can induce Mr. Sev-Mounto accept the nomination. Propositions to make him a candidate are accordingly en

We cannot wish HAYES a good appetite to-day. The proper enjoyment of a Thanksgiving turkey presupposes a good conscience and that is something that does not go with Fraud.

We wish the Hon. JOHN KELLY a good appetite to-day. Because GUMBLETON is out. shall there be no more cakes and ale—that is to say, turkey and cranberry sauce?

From very early times the question of the ocality of hell has engaged the attention of theologians. Some of the primitive fathers. borrowing a hint from Vingit, maintained that it was in the interior of the earth, saw in Vesuvius and Etna the gates of the pit, and heard issuing thence the wails of the damned. Later divines have been rather shy of subscribing to this onlinion, some of them going so far as to insinuate that hell is not a place at all, but merely a state of spiritual existence. Still more recently, a bold speculator, fresh from the hearing or reading of one of Prof. Proc-TOR's lectures, has advanced the hypothesis that the sun, as described by the Professor-r secthing, roaring furnace, hotter and noisier than the human imagination can conceive presents all the conditions for an abode of the

But all these speculations may now be dis missed. Our esteemed contemporary, the Freeman's Journal, announces that SATAN's seat is

Dentist and ex-Class-leader Osmun of Mor ristown, the Methodist layman who persisted in holding meetings and bringing sinners to the anxious seat by the ferver of his exhortations after his pastor had taken away his class from him, has been found guilty on all the counts of the indictment brought against him by the Rev. Dr. Bowman. But the plucky dentist has appealed to a higher church judicatory, and the end is not yet. The noticeable features of the case are that the witnesses, all church members have flatly contradicted one another from first to last, and that both the doctor of divinity and the doctor of dentistry seem to have conducted themselves very much as unregenerate men of the world would have done in the same cir-

The Marshall (Texas) Court has fined Mr. BARRYMORE and Miss CUMMINS \$500 each for not appearing at the trial of CURRIE for the murder of Porter. From present appearances the upshot of Texas law seems likely to be that the assassin will go free, while the murdered man will be unavenged and his companions be fined \$500 each. Why not give the \$500 each, if ever paid, to Cushie, and so make a clean job of the matter?

The Ute Commissioners once more express confidence in being able to bring the White River Indians to Los Pinos, and to secure another parley. Their success in the matter depends doubtless on what they are after. If they want a peace conference, they can have it, troubles began. If they want a hanging conference, they will probably have as hard work as ever in finding Indians ready to give evidence sending themselves to the gallows.

Let those New Yorkers who have not as yet been clubbed be duly thankful to-day for their escape, and let those New Yorkers who, having been clubbed, have yet survived to partake of the Thanksgiving turkey, reflect in a grateful spirit that the clubbing might have

Smiler Colfax claims to have put by \$40,000 from lecturing since he was out of poli ties. But even \$40,000 is not a sum big enough to salve Smiler's ruined name.

Things continue to happen in Brooklyn. On Thursday evening a Brooklyn letter carrier reported that he had been scientifically garroted and robbed by Brooklyn footpads: but the Brooklyn police authorities do not seem to take much stock in his story. On Sunday evening a Brooklyn rapid transit steam motor thoroughly killed a Brooklyn young woman; and it was not one of good Deacon RICHARDSON'S steam motors either. On Monday a Brookly, juror was sent to jail for five days by a scandalized Brooklyn magistrate for getting drunk and going to sleep in the jury box. A Brooklyn court tackled the case of the belligerent Brooklyn bill posters, and a number of saloon keep ers were called to account for selling Brooklyn whiskey on the Brooklyn Sabbath. On Tuesday a ship which had lost four of its crew from yellow fever came up to a Brooklyn dock; and a Brooklyn woman, who had been turned out of house and home by a Brooklyn landlord, was found helplessly drunk in an entry way, with three little tear-smeared Brooklynites-the oldest not yet 8 years of ago-trying to arouse her from her stupor. The struggle for the petty patronage of the Brooklyn Board of Alder men continues; yesterday Alderman FRENCH met as a Board of Canvassers, ascertained that he was not a quorum, and adjourned with due gravity. The Brooklyn 'longshoremen wh struck a day or two since, on the pretext that 20 ents an hour was not living wages for family men, have carried their point, and resumed esterday their back-breaking toil on the wharves; the Brooklyn sneak thieves are doing a rushing business; the Brooklyn sensational preachers are accumulating physical and lnancial adipose; the Brooklyn capitalists are beginning to worry about Brooklyn's big debt and the Brooklyn sparrows are wondering what they are to do for drinking water this winter, and whether humane Brooklyn house copers will not at last wake up to the truth that sparrows cannot live by bread-crumbs

# A Militiaman who Objects to Parading for

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It appears that the First Division of the N. G. S. N. Y is to be of dered to parade at the reception of Gen. Grant on his retorn from his booming tour around the world.

Aside from the expense to the individual members, as well as to the organizations themselves, it seems to be a shame that the extigen soldiery of the State of New York, who sleave have been and ore of all times ready to. I have been all times ready to. I have been the total of the control torn from his booning tour around the world.

OUR OFERPRODUCTION OF WHEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The newspapers of this country are filled with articles that may be classed as national, congratulatory. They are of one tenor. All men ion, exultantly, our export of breadstuffs.

future for American agriculture.

Let us look into this prophesied prosperity Take the business of growing wheat, for example, as that is the latest craze in the agricultural States of the Mississippi Valley. In wagering on the future price of this grain the farmers of a nation have staked their lands and bappiness.

Without exception they predict a profitable

Thousands of men have worked steadily since the first of last May, on the prairies of the West and Southwest, getting the virgin sod in condition for the seed. It is not an exaggera tion to say that in the States of Nebraska, Kan sas, and Texas over a million acres of prairie sod have been turned over, fitted, and sown to wheat this past season. In the same States the acreage that winter wheat was harvested from ast summer has been resown, and very large additions have been made to it from spring wheat, corn, oats, and barley lands. The men who have done the greater part of this immense work depend on the crop of 1880 for their future prosperity. If disaster overtakes the crop. price be low, they are ruined. Those that have railroad lands will be unable to meet heir payments. Those who have homesteads or entries will be forced to prove up and mort-

gage their lands. To raise an acre of wheat costs as followsassume the yield to be twenty bushels per acre: Harrowing, twice. 

Cutting, binding, shocking, and stacking, Chrashing 20 bushels at 7c. per bushel. Hauling to market, an average distance of fifteen 

Total per bushel ....

Under the most skilful management it costs forty cents to raise and market a bushel of wheat when the yield is twenty bushels per The average crop is seldom fifteen bushels per acre. At that yield the cost is a fraction over fifty cents per bushel. The cost of production is as low as it can possibly be The probabilities are that it will cost more to produce wheat in the future than it has in the few years last past, as the revived manufacturing interests are giving employment to many men who otherwise would be working on farms.

In 1878 there was a shortage in the wheat crop of Europe. We, from our abundance spared them during the twelve months ending last June, 122 353 936 bushels of wheat of the value of \$130,701,079-an average of \$1.06 per bushel. The \$1.06 received for the wheat does not represent the price paid to the farmer. The producer received \$1.06 less the transportation charges for from 700 to 1,700 miles; less the elevator charges, commissions of middle men, and inspection charges. These combined charges are so excessive that throughout Kansas wheat sold in the months of September and October, 1878, at from 45 cent to 60 cents per bushel for sound, bright No. 2 of the St. Louis grade. The charges from the other wheat fields, with the exception of the Red River country, were equally oppressive. It is very doubtful if any farmer, in the strictly wheat growing country, cleared 20 cents per bushel on his wheat last year; many did not net cents per bushel. Suppose they netted 20 cents, and the yield averaged 20 bushels per acre. Then the account will be as follows: 160 acres, at 20 bushels per acre, 3,200 bushels-3,200x20=\$640. Out of this sum, and it would be the result of very exceptional management the farmer has to pay taxes to the amount \$50, leaving him \$590 support his family, to educate his children, to feed, clothe, warm, and doctor them. and to feed his teams. There is but little of it left by the time the next crop is ready to save. If the average crop were fifteen bushels per acre-I will here say that no State in our Union has ever yet made that average, as the fields that are winter killed or not harvested for other reasons are never returned to the collector of statistics-then the cost of production was 50 cents per bushel, and the farmer who sold wheat at from 45 to 60 cents per bushel lost 5 cents or made 10 cents; and on that profit, if it were a profit, he could not live

and keep free of mortgages. During the present year disaster befell the wheat crop of Great Britain and France, and he rest of Europe made short grops, even Russia having but little to sell. Under the unprec edented demands made on us for our surplus breadstuffs, wheat has advanced in price to \$1.38 for No. 2 winter in the export port of New York. This price affords the farmer a big profit, and has tended to add to the excitemen now prevailing in the Mississippi Valley about the raising of wheat. Without any investigation as to the cause of the increase in value of the grain, the majority of the farmers have blindly concluded that these prices are to rule next year. Therefore they have sown broadly this fall and will sow broadly next spring of

spring wheat.

For the four years last past England has made poor wheat crops. The great wheat seller of Europe has been engaged in a costly war with Turkey, and since the close of the war her farming population have been restless, dissatis-fied, and diseased. France buying wheat, as she is this year, is a spectacle not often seen Suppose that all Europe make average crops next year, and that all European nations, excepting England, have wheat to seil-then what will American wheat be worth? This condition of affairs can confidently be looked for. We can not go on praying, or at least hoping, for disaster to overtake the agriculture of Europe, with any reasonable chance that our prayers will be answered or our hopes fulfilled. If they make a crop, and we are again blessed with redundant harvests, what will wheat be worth in our markets? The farmers must understand that under no circumstances will transportation tariffs be reduced, nor will the price of the so-called money-saving harvesting machinery be lowered. The commissions of the middle mon will remain at the present figures. Elevator and inspection charges will remain firm. No matter how low the price of wheat, these charges have got to be paid; and again I ask, what will remain for the American pro

ducer? Since harvesting the last wheat crop the price of land in some counties in Illinois has advanced from \$3 to \$5 per acre. The yield of wheat per acre in Illinois and Indiana was very large, and many farmers there have actually seeded their best corn lands to wheat. It must be that the old farmers of Illinois have lost the control of their lands, and a new generation of men is working them-men who do not know the inevitable result of raising wheat. The old men have been through the mill, and experience, dearly bought, had taught them that the prosperity of Illinois lay in corn, cattle, and ous, and they had practically abandoned wheat raising. The new generation must needs try their hands at this most expensive of all arming operations. Bitterly will they repent their fling.

There has been a great deal of bosh written about our labor-saving, harvesting machinery, and most people th'.nk they are money-saving machines also. This is a mistake. With the single except on of the header (and this tool cannot be seet in a damp climate) none of them save me cey. They save labor, but not money. They enable one man to do the work of three or four men, but he does it at the price of four or five men's work. Instead of the money being paid to the farm laborers of the agricultural regions, it is sent out of the farming districts into the manufacturing districts to pay for machinery and binding wire.

An improved self-binding harvester costs \$300: an old-instituted cradic costs \$4; and with equal care the cradic will outlast the binder. Where with a cradie that it can be with a self-binder. It is not for American wheat growers to congratulate themselves on the cheanness of our

broad that the series is the series of the chean of the c

method of saving wheat. The English and French methods are cheaper than ours.

The reasons we can undersell the English armers in their own markets are: 1. The high rents they have to pay for the use 2. Their land has to be desed with manure

containing the elements the wheat plant requires. This is a large item of expense. 3. They have a damp climate, and have to work with their bound grain, unshocking, reshocking, and turning the bundles, to keep the kernels from sprouting before it is fit to stack or house. The sum total of these expenses is

nore than the transportation charges from our wheat fields to their doors. So we are able to andersell and distress them. It is to be hoped that next year Europe wi make a full crop of wheat, and so put an end to our vast overproduction, before the present frenzy to sow broader and broader arms to

wheat results, as it surely will if unchecked, in seriously crippling our Western agriculture. FRANK WILKESON.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. The English Journalist Seeking Rest and Recreation in the United States.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, the English ournalist and author, arrived vesterday afteroon in the steamship Scythia from Liverpool. He is accompanied by Mrs. Sala. He is a large, full-faced man, with ruddy complexion, black eyes, iron-gray hair, and a closely cropped moustache, also iron gray. Mr. Sala was fo at the Brevoort House. He said: "We've had a very rough voyage, and had two regular nor'westers. They said we passed through the

nor'westers. They said we passed through the tails of two gales. But the wind blew great guns. However, we came on all right, and had a comparatively comfortable time. We sighted a disabled steamer on Monday, I think it was. She was the California of the Anchor line, and was going west slowly with all sails set. She seemed completely disabled, and was very deep in the water. She signalled that she was disabled and asked us to notify her owners in New York. But that's all she would say, on account of the salvage, I suppose,

"My visit to this country is simply as a vacation, a shoemaker's rest. I have been working very hard for many years, and my health is very poor. I look strong enough, but I am suffering much from bronchitis and asthma, and my friends advise me to try the South. I have done Italy and Spain and the southern countries on the other side so thoroughly that it has got to be an old story, so I thought I would visit your South. My visit has no political signification whatever. I may write a letter or two to the London Hinstrated News, or to the London Telegraph, but it is not certain. I have no orders whatever, and shall devote most of my time to health and pleasure seeking. My wile is with me, and we shall travel very easily going south to Philadelphia. Baltimore, Washington, and Savannah. I shall go as far south as Florida, and to New Orleans. My vacation will last four months.

"Yes, I was here once before, sixteen years ago, right in the midst of the war, and I wrote letters to the London Telegraph to the point of the same of the rest of the war, and I wrote letters to the London Telegraph before sixteen years ago, right in the midst of the war, and I wrote letters to the London Telegraph before sixteen years ago, right in the midst of the war, and I wrote letters to the London Telegraph before sixteen years ago, right in the midst of the war, and I wrote letters to the London Telegraph before sixteen years ago, right in the midst of the war, and I wrote letters to the London Telegraph before si

### THE UTE COMMISSION.

News that the Indians, Including Chief Jack are Coming in. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 .- The following tele-

ram was received this morning from Gen Hatch, President of the Ute Commission: Hatch, President of the Ute Commission:

Los Pusos Accuser, Nov. 24.

We have information that the White River Utes are or
their way including Jack. We are now of opinion tha
we shall be successful in carrying out your wishes. A
all events we have patience enough to try it. Ro far at
the danger is concerned, the Commission have not given
that a thought. They must take the chances.

Harch, Commissioner.

The latter portion of this despatch is in repl o a telegram from Mr. Schurz, in which h

The Commissioners, If they have reason to think them elves in danger, must follow their own judgment in tak-ng such steps as their safety may require.

The Canal Presidency Offered to Gen. Gran Without Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. - An item has been pub lished crediting Mr. De Franco with the averment that if Gen. Grant accepted, the Presidency of the Nicaraguan Canal Company, he would decline the nomination fo Canal Company, we would rectuse the nomination for President of the United States if such a nomination should be offered him. Mr. Do Franco says that he has never made such a statement. He says that the Presi-dency of the canal company has been effered (see, Grant without conditions. The high character which Gen. Grant bears, Mr. De Franco says, would preclude the idea of shipulating conditions in connection with the ac-ceptance by him of the management of the interoceanic canal.

# Contesting a College Founder's Will.

A suit to test the validity of the will of the late bristopher R. Robert et this city, who founded the ducational institution in Constantinople, Turkey, known as "Robert College," was before Judge Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. his will directed his executor to sell all his realty, bu gave him a discretionary period of three years within which to complete the sale and distribute the proceeds to the legatees. It is claimed by some of the next of hin that this clause is in violation of the statute against per-pendities, as creating an illegal suspension of the power of allenation. Another clause of the will by which Mr. or alternation. Another clause of the will by which Mr. Robert left ten parts of his residuary estate to the trustees of Robert College is also claimed to be invaint. The trustees of the college are directed to pay the income of the trust fund to the college for its general needs, but in case the college shall be discontinued they are empowered to use the fund in the furtherance of exangelical and Protestant education among the various nationalities of the Turkish empire. The amount of the property involved is about \$500,000. Decision was reserved. Mr. James W. Gerard for plaintiff, and ex-Judge Porter for defendants.

# Congressman Voorbis's Bank.

President Hardenbergh of the Hudson County Bank and assignce of Congressman Voorhis's estate is contesting the right of Mr. Jordan, cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, to vote at the recent meeting of stockholders under a power of attorney given him by of stockhonters under a power of attorney given him by Mr. Voorbis after the latter had made an assignment to Mr. Hardenbergh. The matter has been submitted to eminent law vers in New Jersey, and an opinion is expected from them in the course of a few days. It is said that the Comptreller of the Garrency will uphold Mr. Hardenbergh in his protest, and promises his interference with the plan of voluntary inhibitation, proposed by Cashier Jordan and adopted by both stockholders and threaters.

# The Pennsylvania Bribery Cases.

Harrisburg, Nov. 26.-The legislative bribery ase was resumed here in the court this morning, the irgument being on the motion to quash the indictu against Salter, on the ground that the Grand Jury was improperly constituted. It was claimed that while only twentry-three names were on the court records as swent strand Jurors. twenty/our were present in the Grand Jury room and participated in the discussion, the interloper not having teen sworn. This alternoon Judge Pearson delivered his opinion, sustaining the medion to quash the indictment on the grounds set forth. This decision also quasties the indictments against Kemble and the other delendants.

# Comstock's War on Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 .- It is reported that WASHINGTON, NOV. 26.—It is reported that Anthony Comstock is preparing an address to the Attorney detectal, quoting the law on the subject of advertising lotteries, and requesting that an order be issued prohibiting the transmission of mespapers which contain lottery advertisements through the matts. The lottery dealers are pleased with Nr. Comstock's earnestness in the real time of the lottery distribution of the lottery distribution of the lottery distribution of the lottery distribution and the lottery distribution and that finally the conduct of Post Office officials, and that finally the permitted to resp their rich harvests in peace.

# Mr. Hayes and the Ends Jettles.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.-It is understood that Mr Hayes will allude in his message to Congress to Capt. Eads's work with the lettles at the mouth of the Misrissippi River. Mr. Hayes will compliment Capt. Eads on suppleasers of his operations, and relate the benefits which have resulted to the commerce of the country from the opening of the South Pass. It is hardly to be expected that the message will say that for twenty days of the iast quarter the channel made by Capt. Eads was not maintained at the required depth.

#### Assassination in South Carolina. Washington, Nov. 26 .- News has been re-

coved here of the assassination of William Nix at Colum-bia, S. C. The dead man is a brother of the colored Post-misster at Blackville, N. C. William Nix was a stalwart Republican. He was shiled by Harney Jeffcourt, not for positived reasons, but because he was a wifness against before the who was accused of having violated the in-ternal revenue laws. Immoral Chicago!

From the Change Tribute, Nov. 24. George White filed a bill Saturday against his

# Boss Shepherd Still Grant's Friend.

From the Hestined Times Withhington Letter From the Chiengo papers it appears that

BROOKLYN'S OFFICIAL FARCE.

The City's Business yet Awalting the Result

of a Political Shindy. The Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday shunned the Common Council Chamber as though they feared that if they once passed its doors they would be imprisoned there, and thus forced to attend one of the two meetings that had been called to linish canvassing the vote for Aldermen and to transact the business of the city, which is suffering through neglect. The representatives of the two parties bunged smoking about the corridors or the Committee rooms, and discussed the situation. The Democrats would not join with the Republicans to make a quorum in the Board of City Canvassers, so that another Republican would be added to the Board, and thus make a tie vote on all party questions, and the Republicans would not join with the Democrats to make a quorum in the Common Council, so that an election might be called in the Eighth Ward, to fill

Common Council, so that an election might be called in the Eighth Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Democratic Alderman, John McIntyre. The Republicans, by fixing upon a movable adjournment for the Board of Canyassers, were enabled to have a meeting of that body, called half an hour before any meeting of the Common Council, ordered by the Democratis, Accarinally, at 1:30 P. M. vesterday, City Cherk Bishop, with a train of clerks following, marched gravely into the chamber where for two days a laughable farce had been enacted. The lobby, was fall of speciators, allow with anticipation of fun. The only Alderman in the room was Alderman John French of the Twentieth Ward, one of the original Moodly and Sankey managers in Brooklyn. The City Clerk called Alderman French to order, and then called the roll, in response to which only Alderman French answered. Then Alderman French moved that he adjeura until Monday next, at 10 A. M., or to half an hour before any meeting of the Common Council held in the mean time. City Clerk Bishop put the motion to Alderman French, who ved in the affirmative. The motion was declared carried.

When the hour of 2 P. M. arrived City Clerk Bishop was at his desk, but there were no aldernen nearer than the next room, Looking around at the twenty-five yearnt sents, the City Clerk gravely announced that as there was not a quorum present there would be no meeting of the Cemmon Council. As to-day is a legal holiday there will be no performance of the farce, but Mayor Howell may leave another call for a meeting this week.

The sickness of Alderman Black robs the Democratis of one vote, which they need to carry through their plan of enling an election in the Eighth Ward before an extra Republican is admitted into the Board of Alderman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the letter in to-day's Ses signed "Brutus," I desire to say a few words respecting a large body of Democratic voters - business men, who have always voted the traight ticket, as I have done for 26 years, without ever scratching a name, men who are soldow seen and never heard at political meetings. The majority of these voters will never forget or forgive the part played by John Kelly will never forget be forgive the part played by John Kelly in this year's election, and will hever vote for a ticket supported by him, or that has on it the names of any of his followers. I know, from daily conversation with years of this class, that it the choice lies between the Tauman's ticket, controlled by John Kelly, and the Tauman's ticket, end the yelly will, without hesistation, the highest ticket, they will, without hesistation. It thoroughly believe that any reconciliation of the Democratic split that shall leave John Kelly a nower in Tammany or the party will drive enough of these voters into the Republican ranks to make New York a Republican can city. I know that your humble servant and the farerepart of his Democratic sequantance will be found therepart of his Democratic sequantance will be found there.

#### Squabbling in Uniform.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: What is the use of all this wrangling among members of the Twenty-third and Seventh Regiments about what they have done? The bottom of all this trouble itse right here: The Seventh is jealous of the Twenty-third because we took the honors while at the Centennial. We were very friendly before we went to Philadelphia, and the Seventh sheald not take it to heart flight In Twenty third were acknowledged as being the best drilled regiment. We are, as "Vigilantia" asy, rendy to meet the Seventh any time.

[BROOKLY, Nov. 25.]

To the Epiron of The Sus-Sir : "In honor of the nembers of the Seventh Regiment, fifty-eight in number

who gave their lives in defence of the Union. who gave their lives in defence of the Union."
This is the inscription on a monument in Central Park.
Is it just? The Seventh never were in a battle.
Many members withdrew and joined office regiments is it thonorable for the Seventh to claim the credit! Is it fair play to the other regiments? Is it
New York, Now. 24.

Hovon Entour?

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: Some sharp and crimonious discussions having been lately intulged in concerning the comparative merits of the Seventh Iwenty-third, and other New York State regiments. would beg leave to say a few words to the public, in ex-planation of the matter. No one, perhaps, will deny that the Seventh in discipline and drill is unsurpassed by an other regiment, and would no doubt vie with any i soldierly display and conduct, it not physical endurance should circumstances afford it a chance for such tests It cannot be said, though, that it has ever yet been able to distinguish itself in those different respects, however well it may have acquitted itself in drills, escorts, dres At the breaking out of the late rebellion it was supposed

by many, and declared by Secretary Seward himself, that the strife could not continue longer than three

Accordingly the Seventh, with a few other supposed equally effective regiments, were sent to the front, ostenably to suppress the whole thing in the above brief space of time. Yet when this regiment was thus sent to the front it was not sent to the field, but was kept in and about Washington, where its moundars had but hittle more to do than to keep their camp in apple-ple order-are not on drills and dress parades—and be admired and gazed at, like so many personsa, by women and chi-

They made so correcous an appearance that it was sider damage in that respect or in diminution of hum-bers by any active or ardiconsidury. They were thus pre-vented from carving for themselves a name and a hi-tory worth recording. They came back home without loss of renown or glory. tory worth recording. They came back home without tory worth recording. They came back home without loss of removen or gloryered and petted, their doings in commettee with their new arsonal and drill room do not speak tachily for their public spirit. After receiving gradients to the public spirit. After receiving gradients of the property of the figure of the ground in a choice and central locality of the figure in many thousands of dollars from the State in and of its erection, is obtain from the city \$15,000 rent and raise about \$160,000 more by a sort of charity fair is not creditable to such a wealthy regiment. They will have to fight some severe battles and achieve signal victories in order to do away with the impressions which these things have made on the minds of intelligent and patriotic people.

one people.

The fact is our municipal, State, and general Governments are too ready to appropriate public properties and moneys to business monopoles and religious and secular organizations. It only benefits the receivers and politicians, while the public bars to tear the burden. It is a glaring and dispussing missauce and a special curse to the community. Something should be done at once to put a stop to it.

urse to the community.

A RE-ENLISTED UNION VOLUNTERS. An Irishman's View of the Irish Crisis. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The imconding crisis in Irish agitation for a reduction of rents or to pay none at all, according to existing circumstan ces, has suddenly cuiminated in the arrest of several patriots for "open and advised speaking" against wrong

and Irish landfordism. The English Government flings down before the Irish perseverance, by passive resistance, and by active prep aration for the contest that must inevitably and almately take place between the hostile forces. Ireland is not yet prepared for the grim condict; but in a little time she can muster in strong force to resist the on slaught of herenemies, who have attacked her in her moral and constitutional rights, while agaitating peace fully for justice and liberty. Ireland's sons must not be butchered with impusity, as have been the Zulus and Alchans, while millions of them live in ease and compar-ative afflience in England. Scotland, Wales, Australia, and America!

respectfully suggest that the Irish race in America Australia, Encland, Scotland, Wales, and the isles of the ocean pour men and money into Ireland, accompanied, if possible, with arms, to enable Ireland, in the grim panoply of war to make a gallant stringle for human liberty! The forces of the enemy are scatured over Ireland. By skilful military movements they can be cut off in detail. Night attacks, sudden movements, skilful arrangements, stratecy, tactics, and well planned military combinations may suffice to overwheim the English garrisons in Ireland. The propitious moment has arrived for the "New Casart" to assume command of the Irish liberating army, to hurf the sons of freedom upon the ranks of the English cuemy! "Men, blood, steel, and iren" are needed.

New Year, Nov. 23.

#### Thanksgiving Day, 1879. Now for our fertile land's increase

Let us again give thanks to God, Give thanks for prosperous days of peace, And for the closing years of Frand.

The year whose measure has been told Was one of well-rewarded toil, And we, like Israel's sons of old, The many alls of other lands,

Their famines, wars, and wasteful ways, In strengthening our failing hands. Have proved that peace a profit pays. Not to the officeholders' pains

Do we a thankful duty own; For all the prophe's solid gains. Come from themselves and God alone.

The teeming North and fertile West In friendly, fruitful contests vie.
While now the stricken South is blest,

To prove how pulificians lie. Earth's bounty we may not forcet,

Of timbest rainer, equal taws: We pray our minds may all be clear,

And that our hearts may all be pure; Por thus will treedom's pays be dear,

And thus was liberty emines.

SUNDIAMS.

Orchards in Great Britain new occupy

-The Paris Bulletin des Halles estimates

-A vessel from Victoria, the chief seaport of British Columbia, lately carried to London 18,000 gases of cannod salmon.

The new Georgia State flag consists of a per endicular blue bar from top to bottom, next to the -In Paris kitchen utensils used by all tels, restaurants, confectioners, &c., are periodically

inspected by public officers, with a view to saving the -The Vesuvius railway is finished from the station at the foot of the mount to the observatory at the Hermitige, half-way up: the remainder of the read to the entrance of the crater is in progress.

-The Evening Post of San Francisco says: "Suicide and assassination are becoming so irequest in this city and elsewhere throughout the State, that our lood record must appall even Southerners."

—It is marvellous what awful shocks the

British Constitution has survived, "My lords," said Lord Chanceller Eldon, "If you abolish the ancient pastime of cockfighting you will sap the foundation of the constitution and endanger the stability of the throne -Forty-four and four-tenths per cent, of

the white people who took the yellow fever during the late epidemic in Memphisare said to have duel of the black people 10-010 per cent. ded. There were alto-gether 1,507 cases of lever and 457 deatin, a total death ercentage of 31 6-10. -The Specialor sagnelously observes that

the fact of Lords Hartington and Tavistock accepting the proposed reform of the land laws is a curious commen-tary on a measure which Tories denotince as "revolutionary," inasmoch as they are the sons of the greatest andholders, save one, in the country,

-A strange relic has just been presented to the State of Arkansas. It is a white leather belt with Col. Archibald Yell, who, fighting desperately on the field of Buena Vista, got a fatal wound, and in trying to tear away the best left red floger marks.

-Extravagance in language is one of the eculiarities of people in sombern countries. Castelar, in hearing the long-winded tendency of his countrymen ommented upon rather severely, replied: #'You are perfectly right, gentlemen, but you don't know how diffi

uit it is to hold one's tengue in Spanish."

—One of the most refined clubs in the inited States in all us appointments is the Somerest, at tosion, and what adds to its attractions for some visitors is that the members do not talk exclusively of stocks, terses, or their relations with the fair sex. The leading scial crabs at Philadelphia and Baltimere are very nely as to appointments.

-The following communication from a sident of Arkansas was received by a prominent comwould remit, but am in bed-shot behind my counter Will be up in a day or two. One man who shot me is dead; the other ran away. We are rid of both and could pare more. We have a fine country." -Spain has 92 dukes, 866 marquises, 632

counts, 12 viscounts, 28 barons. The whole number of porsons bearing the titles of duke, marquis, carl, viscount, baron, and tord in the United Kingdom of Great British and Ireland is somewhere about 200, but of these only some 600 have sents in the House of Hords. Most of the rest bear merely courtesy titles. ...The annual Yale catalogue gives the umber of students at 1,000-theology, 84; medicine, 32;

seniors, 123; juniors, 139; sophomores, 135; freshmen, 184; fine art school, 39. There are 100 prefessors, instructors, and lecturers. No Liseaux Magazine medal is awarded this year, as none of the essays were up to the -Lord Salisbury's famous seat at Hatfield is nowndays a head centre of politics and diplomacy. Lords Beaconsfield, Lyons (Ambassador at Paris), and

law, 74; post graduates, 30; sciediffes, 175; scudenical

Dufferin have been among recent visiters. Probably the very same walls and pictures looked stown upon the **trai** Lord Salisbury discussing home and toreign problems with the Ambassadors of France and Spain 259 years -A practical joke played by one angler on his companion at Clichy, in France, terminated in a ragical manner. They were fishing near each other on the banks of the Scine, when one last down his rod, threw two biz stones into the river, and then had himself behind a tree. The other, hearing the splash, turned round, and not seeing his friend, thought be had fallen

nto the water and sunk; he jumped in to save him, but was carried away and drowned. -At New Philadelphia, Ohio, a huge dog in attempting to scale a light fence into a yard missed his calculations and landed at the bottom of the well, sixty feet deep. The family thought the water rather riley" next morning, but sould not account for it. About nom the hired girl upon looking into the well dis

was in the well about fifteen hours and kept alive by swimming all the time. -All the preparations have been made at Rome to bring out on the 1st of January the Pope's new ournal and official organ, entitled the decree He him elf will be its leading spirit, but he has opposited Prof. Don Pietro Balan, an author and underslosser of the Vatican archives, to be the editor-in ciner: Monocone Schiaffino and many other learned men have also been intrusted with editorial positions. Simultaneously another little sheet, similarly inspired and directed, will

appear for circulation among the lowest classes of the -A water spaniel recently followed his naster into a machine shop in Pulaski, N. Y., and while wagging his tail bri-kly got too close to an city shaft which was making 150 revolutions per minute. The hairs were long and were wrapped once around the shaft before the dog got ready to wag his tail the other way. The shall made 37% revolutions in 15 seconds, and the dog likewise, before his unaster discovered his predicament and released him. After his adventure the spaniel

was very much out of breath, but was not seriously burt -The ex-Khedive of Egypt has just lost one of his wives from his barem. A bandware young lishin painter named d'Ella went sketching theman the harem grounds. He noticed a beautiful dealers at one of the windows, and in some way managed to cataloish a elegraphic communication with her, which was soon followed by a remantic elepement and marriage. New he managed to get her out of the harom is a systemy The young couple are now living happily at Fernis, and duce they are man and wife the Khediye can below his ormer favorite. He is determined in father to keep his vives from the windows for fear of more discussible

The young lady in question is said to be a Freme or man. -The beer brewers of Cincinnati, who lave ong been conducting a runnous competition with coch other, have determined to consolidate with at their solublishments and comfact the business jointly immedest. This will result, they think, in improving the quality their manufacture, besides ensiting them to sell at prices that will leave a rair profit. The price of their beer had fallen to \$7 a barrel, which is about its cost. The price in New York is \$8, and the average profit is estimated to be about \$1. Besides thus selling at cost, the Cincionati brewers had many non-paying frauds on their lists of cus tomers, whom the competition prevented them from lropping. To throw these deadhead salom keeperso loard will be one of the first enjoyments in which the

-No family in Ireland deserves better of it than that of the Duke of Leinster, its premier, and until recently only duke, who has lately remitted on his well tended estates twenty-five per cent to all heading less than fifty acres, and fifteen to those holding more Further, he has set large drainage works a-going, where all out of work can find it. Yet he is, for his position & man of small means, and has some twelve children. His son Lord Maurice Fitzgereld is about to marry Lady Ale-laide Forbes, eldest daughter of the Earl of Geninst, & young lady of great beauty and a Roman Catholic. The Leinster Fitzgeralds were also of that faith until the eighteenth century, when the guardian of the then Earl of Kildare, a minor, brought the boy up a Proteslank The present Duke probably has not resided out of Ireland six years of his life in the aggregate. His seat Carten House, near Maynorth College, is the perfection of a spacious and comfortable country home, but not on an English scale of grandeur. The Fitzgeralds are all connected by marriage with the greatest Wing hones in England. The Duke is first cousin to the Duke of Bed-ford, and brother in law to the Dukes of Westmanster. Argyll, and Sutherland. -The caricature that the French artist,

The caricature that the French artist, Gill recently made of Gambetta, representant him as an athlete, is said to be a very faithful likeness circulated is really an athlete of uncommon strength. His arms, especially, are unusually large and powerful. He at the of rowing, and is regarded as a crack obscious. Frequency are the began to tall rapidly into flesh this physicians ordered him boths and exercise, and faculated went index a results training to both linearity with the went under a regular training to pull himself down the Succeeded in reducing himself, but he still exercises as a pracessional gymnast. Every morning to take to lin-seit into all sorts of positions on the fragram, while his secretary reads to lim in a load visce all the ground articles of the dally papers. Gambatta notwithers his great strength, is no Cabber authough his course ing the Franco Prussian war gave rise to the miller ing the France Prussian war gave rise is the option of new possessed of considerance combinations. One day the Admiral Pourishion directors at immediate orders to his agents to draw the ratio of on the manufacture of the m dont sirery predicted.